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AUTHOR	Paige, James F.
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ABSTRACT

In January 1975, the Washington State Senate entertained a bill which would extend the definition of "resident student" for tuition and fee purposes to all veterans receiving benefits under the GL I. Bill of Rights. This report reviews the G.I. Bill and the financial assistance it provides, and makes an extensive analysis of the fiscal impact of the passage of this new bill. It concludes that the bill should not be passed because the substantial fiscal impact involved cannot be justified; there is no overriding educational need for such an action, and residency status can now be achieved after a one-year period. Significant findings include the following: (1) of the 25,000 veterans enrolled in Washington colleges and universities in fall 1975, only 819 are nonresidents; (2) in the U. S. as a whole, 3.3 million veterans will participate in some form of educational training program in fiscal year 1976--by 1980, this number will decline to slightly over two million; (3) the number of veterans eligible for G. I. Bill benefits is expected to decline from nine million in 1976 to four million in 1980; (4) the estimated five-year fiscal impact of extending residency status to all G. I. Bill veterans in Washington would be $3,193,764; and (5) the extension of residency status to all G.I. Bill veterans would have little if any impact on student financial aid programs. (DC)

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THE ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT OF EXTENDING RESIDENT TUITION AND FEE STATUS TO ALL G. I. BILL VETERANS

Council for Postsecondary Education

Project Officer:
James F. Paige

January, 1976

JC 760 081

Council for Postsecondary Education
State of Washington

January 30, 1976

The Honorable Gordon Sandison
Chairman
Senate Committee on Higher Education
Washington State Senate
409 Legislative Building
Olympia, WA 98504

Dear Senator Sandison:

In response to Senate Resolution 1975-134, please find enclosed the Council's report "The Estimated Fiscal Impact of Extending Resident Tuition and Fee Status to all G. I. Bill Veterans".

At its January 21, 1976 meeting, the Council took the following action in response to S.R. 1975-134:

> The Council does not recommend the automatic extension of residency status to nonresident veterans as defined in Senate Bill 2316 for the following reasons: (1) We find that the substantial fiscal impact involved cannot be justified; (2) we find no overriding educational need for such action and (3) residency status can now be achieved after a one year period.

If you have any questions concerning the report, or if I may be of assistance, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Patrick M. Callan
Executive Coordinator

PMC:jj
cc: Senator Gordon Walgren
Mr. J. A. Bricker

Walter C. Howe, Jr., *Chairman*
Patrick M. Callan, *Executive Coordinator*

908 East Fifth Street
Olympia, Washington 98504
206 753-2210 SCAN 234-2210

THE ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT
OF EXTENDING RESIDENT TUITION AND FEE STATUS
TO ALL G. I. BILL VETERANS

In January, 1975, Senate Bill 2316 was introduced by Senators Beck, Fleming, McDermott, and Walgren. The bill proposed extending the definition of resident student for tuition and fee purposes to all veterans receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights. Public hearings on Senate Bill 2316 were held by the Senate Higher Education Committee and concern was expressed over the lack of firm data on the number of nonresident veterans already receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill, the magnitude of the fiscal impact of adopting S. B. 2316, and the effect on and relationship to existing student financial aid programs.

In an effort to address the concerns raised at the hearings, Senators Sandison and Walgren introduced a resolution, subsequently adopted as S. R. 1975-134, calling on the Council to " ... conduct a review of veterans receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights to determine future projections of how many veterans would be eligible for resident status, the fiscal impact of such extension of benefits, and the relationship to and effect upon existing student financial aid programs .... "

Findings

(1) There are approximately 25,000 veterans enrolled in Washington public colleges and universities as of Fall, 1975. Of this number, 819 are nonresidents.

(2) In the United States as a whole, 3.3 million veterans will participate in some form of educational training program in fiscal year 1976. The Veterans Administration estimates a decline to slightly over 2 million in 1980.

(3) The number of veterans eligible for G. I. Bill benefits is expected to decline from 9 million in 1976 to 4 million in 1980.

(4) The estimated five year fiscal impact of extending residency to all G. I. Bill veterans would be $3,193,764.

(5) The effect of extending residency status to all G. I. Bill veterans will have little if any impact on state student financial aid programs.

(6) The Council's past position on tuition and fee exemptions and special residency classification has been to resist such exemptions, unless it is clearly demonstrated that the financial needs of the students involved cannot be met through existing financial aid programs or an overriding educational need exists.

Recommendation

At its January 21, 1976 meeting, the Council for Postsecondary Education took the following action:

> "The Council does not recommend the automatic extension of residency status to nonresident veterans as defined in Senate Bill 2316 for the following reasons: (1) We find that the substantial fiscal impact involved cannot be justified, (2) we find no overriding educational need for such action, and (3) residency status can now be achieved after a one year period."

Background

The current G. I. Bill (the Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966 as amended) is available to veterans who served and military personnel currently on active duty for more than 180 continuous days, any part of which occurred after January 31, 1955, and who were released under conditions other than dishonorable, were discharged for a service connected disability, or continue on active duty. Veterans released from active duty after

January 31, 1955 have eligibility for 10 years after release or until May 31, 1976, whichever is later.

Qualified programs of education include vocational, correspondence, business schools, two- and four-year colleges and universities, professional schools, and on-the-job training (OJT) programs. The distribution of veterans among the various types of qualified training programs is displayed below:

	Type of Training Program				
	College	Other Resident Schools	OJT	Farm	Correspondence
Total U. S.	66.7%	10.2%	6.4%	1.0%	15.7%
Washington	66.6%	9.9%	5.6%	-	17.9%

Veterans who wish to attend postsecondary institutions or other qualified programs receive financial assistance. The following table provides data on the monthly rates of payment to G. I. Bill students.

	Payments Per Month			
	No Dependents	One Dependents	Two Dependents	Each Additional Dependent
Full-Time	$270	$321	$366	$22
Three-Quarter	203	240	275	17
Half-Time	135	160	182	11
Cooperative	217	255	289	17
Apprenticeship OJT				
1st 6 months	196	220	240	10
2nd 6 months	147	171	191	10
3rd 6 months	98	122	142	10
4th 6 months	[illegible]	73	93	10
Correspondence and Flight	90 percent of charges -- monthly entitlement charge: $270.			

Veterans in training at postsecondary institutions on a half-time or more basis, who need tutorial assistance may also qualify for tutorial payments not to exceed $60 a month for a maximum amount of $720 with no reduction in the basic entitlement.

The State of Washington has several programs to assist veterans in pursuit of postsecondary education. The state colleges and universities may exempt veterans who have exhausted federal benefits from the payment of general tuition, operating fees and service and activity fees. Fifty percent waivers are authorized for such veterans who are nonresidents. The law also exempts certain veterans and military personnel from the payment of nonresident fees. These exemptions grant resident status to active duty personnel currently stationed within the State of Washington and to all veterans whose final permanent duty station was in the State of Washington so long as such veteran is receiving federal vocational or educational benefits conferred by virtue of his military service. The April, 1975 Council staff report, "A Follow-Up Study of Tuition and Fee Comparisons" provided information on the policies of other states regarding state level benefits for veterans. Appendix 3 contains the information from that report.

Review

In addressing the charge contained in Senate Resolution 1975-134, the Council staff has attempted to determine the number of veterans who are training under the G. I. Bill. Information furnished by the Federal Veterans Administration in October, 1975 indicated that 2.7 million veterans were in training in 1974-75. If current V. A. estimates are correct, the number of trainees has increased or will increase by 28 percent and

approximately 3.3 million veterans will participate in training programs during the current fiscal year. However, it should be noted that the total pool of eligible veterans is declining. As of June 30, 1975, over 9 million veterans were eligible for G. I. Bill educational benefits. By 1980, the V. A. projects that the number of eligible veterans will decrease to 4.4 million; a reduction of over fifty percent.

Enrollment information on the number of veterans receiving benefits is not routinely reported to the Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management. In addition, institutions do not separately maintain specific information, such as class level, for veteran students as a unique category. In order to determine the number of eligible veterans currently enrolled by resident and nonresident categories, the staff therefore surveyed each public four-year institution and the State Board for Community College Education. Veterans affairs officers on the various campuses were also asked to give their best estimate of the number of veterans who expressed an inability to enroll because of their nonresident classification. Contacts with the institutions revealed that as of Fall, 1975, approximately 25,000* G. I. Bill veterans were enrolled. (See Table I) In addition, campus veteran representatives estimated that 155 veterans were unable to attend because of the higher fees charged to nonresident students.

A review of the data shows that the community colleges enrolled the largest percent of veterans (72.8%) while the universities enrolled 13.9 percent and the state colleges 13.3 percent. Further analysis revealed that 5.8 percent of the veterans enrolled in four-year institutions were

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*The community college portion (73%) is an estimate. Actual data will not be available until February.

TABLE I

G. I. BILL BENEFIT VETERAN ENROLLMENT
BY RESIDENT STATUS AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION
Fall, 1975

Universities	Total	Resident	Nonresident Attending	Nonresident Not Attending*
University of Washington	2,792	2,622	170	75
Washington State University	735	630	105	10
Subtotal	3,527	3,252	275	85
		(13.9%)		
State Four-Year Colleges				
Eastern Washington State College	1,100	1,060	40	10
Central Washington State College	769	749	20	20
Western Washington State College	1,067	1,020	47	20
The Evergreen State College	400	386	14	20
Subtotal	3,336	3,215	121	70
		(13.3%)		
Community Colleges				
System**	18,400	17,977	423	N/A
		(72.8%)		
GRAND TOTAL	25,263	24,444	819	155
	(100%)	(96.8%)	(3.2%)	

*Institutional estimates relative to those nonresidents who did not attend their respective institution because of their nonresident status.

**Community college data is an estimate. Actual Fall, 1975 will not be available until February.

nonresident. This compares with the 8.8 percent nonresident portion of all public college and university enrollment. This may be due, at least in part, to the fact that Washington now extends resident classification to all veterans, regardless of origin, whose final duty station was in the State of Washington.

While the language of Senate Bill 2316 would theoretically extend eligibility to all G. I. Bill veterans in the United States, it is likely that the great majority of veterans would continue with their existing programs in their home state. We cannot estimate, however, the number of veterans in Washington who might change their program to a two- or four-year public institution or how many recently discharged veterans might move to Washington to avail themselves of higher education at resident fee rates. In addition, the unavailability of certain data, such as the class level (e.g., freshmen) of existing veteran enrollment makes accurate projections difficult. It is possible, however, to develop projections given certain assumptions. The assumptions which are used in this analysis are as follows:

(1) The Veterans Administration estimates are accurate.

(2) Washington will continue to serve the same percentage of the total number of veterans in training.

(3) The percentage of the total veteran population enrolled in public colleges and universities will not decrease.

(4) The ratio of resident and noresident students will remain stable.

Based on these assumptions, the following procedure was used to estimate the number of nonresidents who might be effected by the extension of resident status to all eligible veterans.

(1) The current percentage of total eligible veterans who are enrolled in Washington public two- and four-year institutions was determined. (25,263 ÷ 3,300,000 = .77%).

(2) The percent of nonresidents (3.25%) was assumed to remain constant.

(3) The relationship of nonresidents who would not attend unless residency was granted to nonresident students (19%) was assumed. While this figure is an estimate, this factor should take some flow from other approved programs (i.e., correspondence) into consideration. We have not estimated any added community college enrollment due to the relatively low level of nonresident tuition and fees.

Table II outlines the results of this procedure through 1980-81 and indicates that if extension of residency was granted in 1976, 815 individuals would be effected. This number would decline to 611 by 1980-81. Table III indicates the estimated distribution of nonresidents by type of institution.

Fiscal Impact

Based on the calculations in the previous section, the fiscal impact of enacting S. B. 2316 effective Fall, 1976 would be felt in two ways.

(1) Appropriations to replace institutional revenue lost through the lower fees paid by the individuals who are reclassified.

(2) Appropriations to support the relatively small number of students who are estimated to enroll as a result of the reclassification.

I. Revenue Loss

Assumptions:

A. Reclassified veterans would be eligible for the Vietnamese veteran rate.

TABLE II

ESTIMATED VETERANS ENROLLMENT
FOR U. S. AND WASHINGTON PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
1975-76 - 1980-81

Year	Total U. S.	Washington Public Institutions	Nonresident	Nonresident* Not Attending	Nonresident Total
1975-76	3,300,000	25,263 (.0077)	819 (.0325)	155 (.19)	974
1976-77	2,737,000	21,075 (.0077)	685 (.0325)	130 (.19)	815
1977-78	2,517,000	19,381 (.0077)	630 (.0325)	120 (.19)	750
1978-79	2,354,000	18,126 (.0077)	589 (.0325)	112 (.19)	701
1979-80	2,195,000	16,902 (.0077)	549 (.0325)	104 (.19)	653
1980-81	2,050,000	15,785 (.0077)	513 (.0325)	98 (.19)	611

*While the 155 is an estimate and some of these people may have enrolled at a community college there will, in all likelihood, be some flow from other programs. The V. A. reports a trend in this direction and we therefore feel that it would be reasonable to include this relatively small number in the total.

TABLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF NONRESIDENT
VETERANS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1976-77 - 1980-81
TOTAL

Year	Total	Universities	State Colleges	Community Colleges
1975-76	974	360 (.370)	191 (.195)	423 (.435)
1976-77	815	302 (.370)	159 (.195)	354 (.435)
1977-78	750	278 (.370)	146 (.195)	326 (.435)
1978-79	701	259 (.370)	137 (.195)	305 (.435)
1979-80	653	242 (.370)	127 (.195)	284 (.435)
1980-81	611	226 (.370)	119 (.195)	266 (.435)

EXISTING STUDENTS AND STUDENTS WHO
WOULD HAVE ENROLLED AT NONRESIDENT RATES

Year	Total	Universities	State Colleges	Community Colleges
1976-77	685	230	101	354
1977-78	630	212	92	326
1978-79	589	197	87	305
1979-80	549	185	80	284
1980-81	513	172	75	266

NEW STUDENTS WHO WOULD ONLY ENROLL
AT RESIDENT RATES

Year	Total	Universities	State Colleges
1976-77	130	72	58
1977-78	120	66	54
1978-79	112	62	50
1979-80	104	57	47
1980-81	98	54	44

B. Current tuition and fee levels are assumed.

C. All veterans are assumed to be full-time undergraduates for calculation purposes.

D. The relatively small loss in services and activities fee income would not be replaced.

Tables IV-A through IV-D indicate the revenue loss in each fee category through 1980-81. Total loss in tuition income for the period would be $791,443 and the loss in operating fee income would be $1,505,567, for a total appropriation impact in this area of $2,297,010 over a five year period.

II. Additional Expenditure Impact

Assumptions:

A. New students would pay at Vietnamese veteran tuition and fee rates.

B. Current tuition and fee levels are assumed.

C. Only the direct costs of instruction (excluding overhead) less operating fees would be appropriated.

D. Enrollment contracts would be increased to reflect the added students.

E. Expenditure rates for future years will reflect past trends.

Table V indicates the cost to the institutions of serving the estimated number of additional students who would attend if the definition of a resident student was extended to include all eligible veterans. The cost per student reflects only direct instructional costs less operating fee income. It is assumed that additional appropriations for support services and overhead would not be made. The five year cost is estimated to be $806,754.

III. Total fiscal impact 1976-77 through 1980-81

If the assumptions used in the above calculations are accurate, the total cost over the next five years of extending resident fee status to all eligible veterans would total $3,193,764.

Effect on Student Financial Aid Programs

Senate Resolution 1975-134 directs the Council to determine the effect of extending resident status to all G. I. Bill veterans upon existing student financial aid programs. The staff has reviewed the three major state funded financial aid programs which are: State Work-Study, State Need Grant and the three percent Tuition and Fee Waiver Program. No statewide statistics are available on the number of G. I. Bill veterans participating in financial aid programs. Contacts with institutional financial aid officers, however, indicate that student aid made available to veterans is usually in the form of loans rather than grants such as offered by the state programs. The reason for this is that G. I. Bill veterans already receive substantial assistance. A full-time veteran with no dependents receives $2700 per year (see page 2). The three state programs award funds on the basis of need. G. I. Bill students therefore either do not qualify for awards, or are usually low on the priority list. Therefore, the extension of resident status to all G. I. Bill veterans would have only minimal impact on existing state financial aid programs.

TABLE IV (A)

UNIVERSITIES' REVENUE LOSS

	Tuition	Operating Fee	Services and Activities Fee	Total
1976-77	$ 231	$ 915	$ 3	$ 1,149
Estimated No. of Students	x 230	x 230	x 230	x 230
	$53,130	$210,450	$690	$264,270
1977-78	$ 231	$ 915	$ 3	$ 1,149
Estimated No. of Students	x 212	x 212	x 212	x 212
	$48,972	$193,980	$636	$243,588
1978-79	$ 231	$ 915	$ 3	$ 1,149
Estimated No. of Students	x 197	x 197	x 197	x 197
	$45,507	$180,255	$591	$226,353
1979-80	$ 231	$ 915	$ 3	$ 1,149
Estimated No. of Students	x 185	x 185	x 185	x 185
	$42,735	$169,275	$555	$212,565
1980-81	$ 231	$ 915	$ 3	$ 1,149
Estimated No. of Students	x 172	x 172	x 172	x 172
	$39,732	$157,380	$516	$197,628
Five Year Total	$230,076	$911,340	$2,988	$1,144,404

TABLE IV (B)

STATE COLLEGES' REVENUE LOSS

	Tuition	Operating Fee	Services and Activities Fee	Total
1976-77	$ 216	$778.50	$4.50	$ 999
Estimated No. of Students	x 101	x 101	x 101	x 101
	$21,816	$78,629	$455	$100,900
1977-78	$ 216	$778.50	$4.50	$ 999
Estimated No. of Students	x 92	x 92	x 92	x 92
	$19,872	$71,622	$414	$ 91,908
1978-79	$ 216	$778.50	$4.50	$ 999
Estimated No. of Students	x 87	x 87	x 87	x 87
	$18,792	$67,730	$392	$ 86,914
1979-80	$ 216	$778.50	$4.50	$ 999
Estimated No. of Students	x 80	x 80	x 80	x 80
	$17,280	$62,280	$360	$ 79,920
1980-81	$ 216	$778.50	$4.50	$ 999
Estimated No. of Students	x 75	x 75	x 75	x 75
	$16,200	$58,388	$338	$ 74,926
Five Year Total	$93,960	$338,649	$1,959	$434,568

TABLE IV (C)

COMMUNITY COLLEGES' REVENUE LOSS

	Tuition	Operating Fee	Services and Activities Fee	Total
1976-77	$304.50	$166.50	$ 0	$ 471
Estimated No. of Students	x 354	x 354	x 354	x 354
	$107,793	$58,941	$ 0	$166,734
1977-78	$304.50	$166.50	$ 0	$ 471
Estimated No. of Students	x 326	x 326	x 326	x 326
	$99,267	$54,279	$ 0	$153,546
1978-79	$304.50	$166.50	$ 0	$ 471
Estimated No. of Students	x 305	x 305	x 305	x 305
	$92,872	$50,783	$ 0	$143,655
1979-80	$304.50	$166.50	$ 0	$ 471
Estimated No. of Students	x 284	x 284	x 284	x 284
	$86,478	$47,286	$ 0	$133,764
1980-81	$304.50	$166.50	$ 0	$ 471
Estimated No. of Students	x 266	x 266	x 266	x 266
	$80,997	$44,289	$ 0	$125,286
Five Year Total	$467,407	$255,578	$ 0	$722,985

TABLE IV (D)

TOTAL REVENUE LOSS BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
1976-77 - 1980-81

Year	Universities	State Colleges	Community Colleges	Total
1976-77	$ 264,270	$100,900	$166,734	$ 531,904
1977-78	$ 243,588	$ 91,908	$153,546	$ 489,042
1978-79	$ 226,353	$ 86,914	$143,655	$ 456,922
1979-80	$ 212,565	$ 79,920	$133,764	$ 426,249
1980-81	$ 197,628	$ 74,926	$125,286	$ 397,840
Total	$1,144,404	$434,568	$722,985	$2,301,957
Five year loss in tuition and operating fees:	($1,141,416)	($432,609)	($722,985)	($2,297,010)

TABLE V

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Year	Estimated Number of Students	Estimated Cost of Instruction*
1976-77	130	$170,190
1977-78	120	$173,244
1978-79	112	$179,178
1979-80	104	$183,374
1980-81	98	$190,768
Five year cost		$896,754

* Includes only direct instruction costs less operating fee income.

Form FN-1 (Rev. 11-74)

REVISED FISCAL NOTE

Council for Postsecondary Education — 343
Responding Agency Title — Code No.

REQUEST NUMBER 76-1

Concerning 2316
SB NO. — HB NO.

Senate Committee on Higher Education
Requested By

Original ..... ☒
House Committee Amendment ☐
Senate Committee Amendment ☐
Engrossed House Bill ..... ☐
Engrossed Senate Bill..... ☐
Substitute ..... ☐

Reviewed By OPP&FM

Bill Requested By: Executive ☐; Department ☐; Legislative Committee _____ Title

New Program or Activity ☒; Change in Existing Program or Activity ☐; Local Government Impact ☐

Title of Bill: An Act Relating to . . . higher education. Extending residency status to all veterans receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights.

ESTIMATED STATE FISCAL IMPACT OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION

five

A. Revenue Impact by Fund and Source:	BIENNIAL IMPACT FIRST YEAR Increase (Decrease)	BIENNIAL IMPACT SECOND YEAR Increase (Decrease)	BIENNIAL IMPACT TOTAL Increase (Decrease)	FIVE YEAR IMPACT Increase (Decrease)
Fund Title:				
Source Title:				
State Various Construction Accounts	---	$182,739	$182,739	$ 791,443
local Current General Local Funds	---	$348,020	$348,020	$1,505,567
Local Student Activity Funds	---	$ 1,145	$ 1,145	$ 4,947
TOTAL		$531,904	$531,904	$2,301,957
B. Expenditure Impact by Source of Funds:				
Fund Title:				
State	---	$700,949	$700,949	$3,193,764
Federal				
Local				
TOTAL	---	$700,949	$700,949	$3,193,764
C. Expenditure Impact Detail:				
FTE Staff Years				
Salaries and Wages				
Personal Service Contracts				
Goods and Services				
Travel				
Equipment				
Employee Benefits				
Grants and Subsidies				
Debt Service				
Replace Lost Revenue - Tuition	---	$182,739	$182,739	$ 791,443
Replace Lost Revenue - Operating	---	$348,020	$348,020	$1,505,567
Appropriations for Added Students	---	$170,190	$170,190	$ 896,754
Capital Outlay:				
Land				
Buildings				
Improvements Other Than Buildings				
TOTAL	---	$700,949	$700,949	$3,193,764

D. Attach Explanation of Estimate
(Use Form FN-2)

James F. Paige Educational Planner 1-15-76
Prepared By — Title — Date

IN THE LEGISLATURE
of the
STATE OF WASHINGTON

SENATE RESOLUTION
1975 - 134

By Senators Walgren and Sandison

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 2316, which was introduced in January 1975, proposed to extend the definition of "resident student" to all veterans receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights for tuition and fee purposes in public universities, state colleges and community colleges in the State of Washington; and

WHEREAS, Only those veterans who served in World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict or the Viet Nam era are currently eligible for the classification of "resident student"; and

WHEREAS, Such broad legislation would reduce revenues being collected at Washington's public institutions of higher education thus requiring additional state appropriations, but the magnitude of this fiscal impact is currently unknown; and

WHEREAS, additional appropriations would be required if students who might otherwise not have attended institutions in this state were attracted because of the extended definition; and

WHEREAS, An actual count of nonresident veterans already receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights is not available;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, By the Senate, That the Council for Post-secondary Education, with the cooperation of the public institutions of higher education in the State, conduct a review of veterans receiving benefits under the G. I. Bill of Rights to determine future projections of how many veterans would be eligible for resident status, the fiscal impact of such extension of benefits, and the relationship to and effect upon existing student financial aid programs; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Council for Post-secondary Education submit a report and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Higher Education on or before November 1, 1975;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted immediately upon adoption by the Secretary of the Senate to the House of Representatives and the Council for Post-secondary Education.

I, Sid Snyder, Secretary of the Senate,
do hereby certify that this is a true
and correct copy of Senate Resolution
1975-134, adopted by the Senate, June 9, 1975.

SID SNYDER
Secretary of the Senate

APPENDIX 2

SENATE BILL NO. 2316

State of Washington
44th Regular Session

By Senators Walgren, Fleming, Beck and McDermott

Read first time January 29, 1975, and referred to Committee on HIGHER EDUCATION.

AN ACT Relating to higher education; and amending section 2, chapter 273, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 149, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 28B.15.012.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Section 1. Section 2, chapter 273, Laws of 1971 ex. sess. as amended by section 1, chapter 149, Laws of 1972 ex. sess. and RCW 28B.15.012 are each amended to read as follows:

Whenever used in chapter 28B.15 RCW:

(1) The term "institution" shall mean a public university, college, or community college within the state of Washington.

(2) The term "resident student", in addition to all veterans receiving benefits under the G.I. Bill of Rights (38 USC 693, 701; 58 Stat. 284), shall mean a student who has had a domicile in the state of Washington for the period of one year immediately prior to the time of commencement of the first day of the semester or quarter for which he has registered at any institution and has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state for other than educational purposes: PROVIDED, That a nonresident student enrolled for more than six hours per semester or quarter shall be considered as attending for educational purposes only, and for tuition and fee paying purposes only such period of enrollment shall not be counted toward the establishment of a bona fide domicile of one year in this state unless such student proves that he has in fact established a bona fide domicile in this state for other than educational purposes.

(3) The term "nonresident student" shall mean any student who does not qualify as a "resident student" under the provisions of RCW 28B.15.011 through 28B.15.014 as now or hereafter amended.

(4) The term "domicile" shall denote a person's true, fixed and permanent home and place of habitation. It is the place where he intends to remain, and to which he expects to return when he leaves

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without intending to establish a new domicile elsewhere.

(5) The term "minor" shall mean a male or female person who is not deemed and taken to be of full age and majority for all purposes under RCW 26.28.010, as now law or hereafter amended; the term "emancipated minor" shall mean a minor whose parents have entirely surrendered the right to the care, custody, and earnings of such minor and whose parents no longer in any way support or maintain such minor.

(6) The term "qualified person" shall mean a person qualified to determine his own domicile. A person of full age and majority for all purposes under RCW 26.28.010, as now law or hereafter amended, or an emancipated minor is so qualified.

(7) The term "parent-qualified student" shall mean a student having a parent who has a domicile in the state of Washington but who does not have legal custody of the student because of divorce or legal separation.

(8) The terms "he" or "his" shall apply to the female as well as the male sex unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

APPENDIX 3

State Level Veterans' Educational Benefits

In view of the State of Washington policy of charging lower tuition and fees to Vietnam veterans, the question was asked of each state if they had a separate and lower tuition and fee schedule for veterans. The following information concerning state level benefits for veterans in public institutions of higher education came from several sources. Conversations with State Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Boards of Regents and Councils on Higher Education were cross-checked with state veterans' laws.[1] In a few cases, legislation is more recent than the federal information and therefore does not appear in the publication. In parenthesis is the current tuition (operating) portion that would be waived at the comparison university of that state.

California - After exhaustion of federal educational benefits, $100 per month for a maximum of 12 months is available for full-time training at an accredited institution.

Colorado - One-half of the "weighted average tuition" may be waived with a maximum of $181.50 per year to resident veterans.

Connecticut - Full "tuition" waiver to resident veterans ($350 per year). Covers 209 veterans at University of Connecticut, all campuses.

Delaware - $100 per year "scholarship" to each resident veteran.

Illinois - Full "tuition" waiver for resident veterans ($574 per year). Covers 900 veterans at University of Illinois, Urbana campus.

[1] House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, State Veterans: Laws, Digests of State Laws Regarding Rights, Benefits, and Privileges of Veterans and Their Dependents, Revised to January 1, 1974 (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974).

Iowa - "Tuition" waived after age of 21 for as many months as were spent in the armed forces prior to age 21 ($567 per year).

Massachusetts - Full "tuition" waiver to resident veterans ($300).

Minnesota - "Tuition" waiver of up to $250 per year for resident veterans who have exhausted their federal educational benefits.

Montana - "Tuition" waiver for resident veterans who have exhausted their federal educational benefits.

Oregon - State G.I. Bill program of $50 per month undergraduate and $35 per month graduate student for resident veterans holding Vietnam Service Medal or Armed Forces Expedition Medal.

South Dakota - "Tuition" waiver for resident veterans who have exhausted their federal educational benefits.

Texas - "Tuition" waiver for resident veterans who have exhausted their federal educational benefits.

Washington - Resident veterans exempt from tuition and fee increases after May, 1971 ($132 per year).

Wisconsin - $100 per year for single veteran or $200 per year for married resident veteran is available based on need. Wisconsin uses a very liberal definition of need which does not include summer work or income of spouse.

While these are basic statewide benefits, it is possible that there are institutional policies of waivers that are not based on state legislation concerning veterans' educational benefits.

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